



双语天才阅读坊

Readings for Bilingual Genius

精彩故事

中英对照

*Legends and Idiom
Stories*

张同冰/编译

- 读中外精彩故事
- 学中西博大文化
- 寻源远流长文明
- 传生生不息精神



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本书编译了包括古希腊罗马神话、圣经故事、西方寓言童话、中国成语故事及古典名著等精形故事。

本书的编排前后呼应、相映成趣,能让读者对中西两大文明作一番比较与考量,可以扩大读者的世界视野、全球胸怀和培养现代意识。

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前言

读中外精彩故事 学中西博大文化
寻源远流长文明 传生生不息精神

文化是指一个国家或民族的历史、地理、风土人情、传统习俗、生活方式、文学艺术、行为规范、思维方式、价值观念等。有人认为,语言是文化的载体。还有人认为,语言本身就是文化的一个重要组成部分。总之,语言和文化是密不可分的,语言有丰富的文化内涵,不具备文化内涵的语言基本上是不存在的。另一方面,文化离开了语言也很难存在,有些文化形式本身就是靠语言来表现的,如文学等。还有更多的文化形式则通过语言来记录、保存和传播。

任何一门现存的自然语言都包含有丰富的文化内涵,而且,从小至单个的词,大至语篇的各个层面上都体现出文化内涵来。文化决定了具备此种文化的人的语言中是否有某一事物、概念和相对应的词。

由于语言和文化的密切关系,外语学习就不可避免地要涉及到文化学习。英语学习也必然离不开对英语国家文化的学习与理解。由于学习英语的主要目的是交际,英语学习也就自然地要涉及到不同文化之间的交往,这是一种跨文化的交际。

古希腊罗马神话、圣经故事与西方寓言童话一脉相承,丝丝入扣,是西方古代和现代辉煌灿烂文化的重要组成部分,其中既有人与神、人与上帝相妥协的神秘宗教情结,又有人与自己命运相抗争,取得自由的理性主义色彩。

中华文明源远流长,博大精深,中国成语故事与古典名著故事浓缩了中华民族卓越的智慧,折射出古代华夏文明迷人的魅力。

这本书的编排前后呼应,相映成趣,能让读者对中西两大文明的异同作一番比较与考量,对扩大读者的世界视野、全球胸怀和培养现代意识大有好处。

张同冰

2004.12

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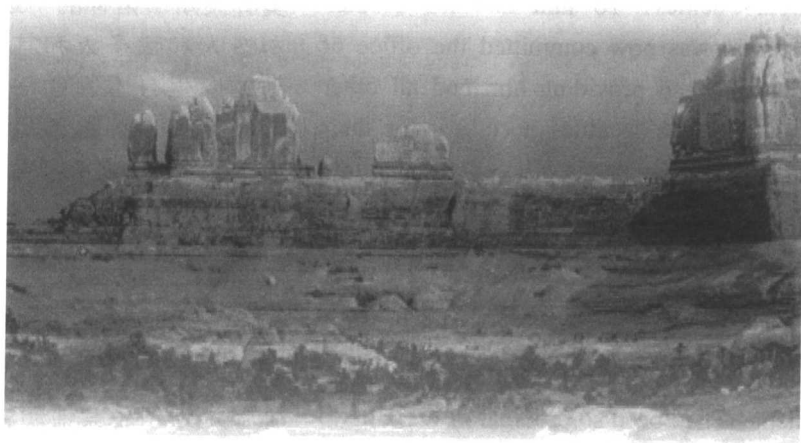
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第一章

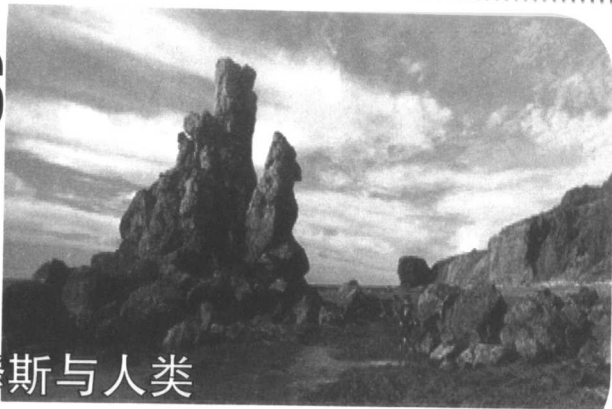
古希腊罗马神话



Prometheus

of Man

普罗米修斯与人类



In the conflict between Cronus and Jupiter, Prometheus had adopted the cause of the Olympian deities. To him and his brother Epimetheus was now committed the office of making man and providing him and all other animals with the faculties necessary for their preservation. Epimetheus proceeded to bestow upon the different animals the various gifts of courage, strength, swiftness, and sagacity. Taking some earth and kneading it with water. Prometheus made man in the image of the gods. He gave him an upright stature. Then since Epimetheus had been so prodigal of his gifts to other animals that no blessing was left worth conferring upon the noblest of creatures, Prometheus ascended to heaven, lighted his torch at the chariot of the sun, and brought down fire. But it was only rather grudgingly that Jupiter granted mortals the use of fire.

在克洛诺斯反对朱庇特的斗争中，普罗米修斯站到了奥林波斯山诸神的一边。后来塑造人和赋予人和其他所有动物以生存本领的任务就交给了他和他的弟弟厄庇墨透斯。厄庇墨透斯将勇敢、强壮、快速、伶俐等天赋分别赐予各种动物。普罗米修斯则用土和水揉成了泥，照着神的模样捏出了人；他使人呈站立的姿势。厄庇墨透斯把各种天资都慷慨地赠予了其他动物，竟没有剩下什么象样的天赋能赐给最崇高的被造物了。于是普罗米修斯升到天上，在太阳马车那里点燃了一只火把，将火送到地上来。可是，朱庇特却是不大乐意允准人们用火的。

Then there came the occasion that when gods and men were in dispute at Sicyon concerning the prerogatives of each, Prometheus, by an ingenious trick, attempted to settle the question in favor of man. Dividing into two portions a sacrificial bull, he wrapped all the eatable parts in the skin, cunningly surmounted with uninviting entrails; but the bones he garnished with a plausible mass of fat. He then offered Jupiter his choice. The king of Heaven, although he perceived the intended fraud, took the heap of bones and fat, and forthwith availing himself of this insult as an excuse for punishing mankind, deprived the race of fire. But Prometheus regained the treasure, stealing it from heaven in a hollow tube.

By Jove's order Prometheus was chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, and subjected to the attack of an eagle which, for ages, preyed upon his liver, yet succeeded not in consuming it.

In his steadfastness to withstand the torment the Titan was supported by the knowledge that in the thirteenth generation there should arrive a hero,—sprung from Jove himself, —to release him. And in full-

有一次，神和人在西锡安对各自的权限争执不休，普罗米修斯耍了一个聪明的计谋，企图使问题的解决对人类有利。他把一头献祭用的牛分为两份，把所有可食用的部分包在牛皮里，并狡猾地在上摆满不招人喜欢的内脏；把骨头用一层肥脂裹起来，看上去像是好肉。然后他让朱庇特挑选。天国之王看穿了他的阴谋诡计，但还是挑了那堆骨头和肥膘，从而利用这一侮辱为借口剥夺人类使用火的权利。但是普罗米修斯用一根空心管子从天府偷盗火种，再次取得了宝贵的天火。

为此，朱庇特命令将普罗米修斯锁在高加索山上的一块悬崖峭壁上，成年累月地受着一头老鹰的折磨，它天天啄食他的肝脏却总不能把它吃光。

这位提坦巨人坚忍不拔地忍受着煎熬，因为他知道在第十三代时就会有一个英雄——朱庇特的亲儿子——来解救他。果然不假，时候一到英雄真

ness of time the hero did arrive: none other than the mighty Hercules. No higher service, thinks this radiant and masterful personage, remains to be performed than to free the champion of mankind. Hercules utters these words to the Titan——

The soul of man can never be enslaved
Save by its own infirmities, nor freed
Save by its very strength and own resolve
And constant vision and supreme endeavor!
You will be free? Then, courage, O my
brother!

O let the soul stand in the open door
Of life and death and knowledge and desire
And see the peaks of thought kindle with
sunrise!

Then shall the soul return to rest no more,
Nor harvest dreams in the dark field of
sleep —

Rather the soul shall go with great resolve
To dwell at last upon the shining mountains
In liberal converse with the eternal stars.

Thereupon he kills the eagle; and sets
Jove's victim free.

的来了。他不是别人,就是那个力大无穷的海格立斯。这个奋焕英伟的人物认为他需要作的最大贡献莫过于解救这个人类的卫士。海格立斯向提坦巨人说:

人的灵魂永远不能被征服——
除非自身变得脆弱；也永远不
能得解放——

除非自身充满决心和力量，以及坚定不移的目光和无以复加的努力！

想自由吗？那就鼓起勇气，我的兄弟！

啊！让灵魂站在生与死，知与欲
敞开的门扉前，

见到旭日点燃思想的顶峰！

那时灵魂再不会依然故态，
或在黑色的睡乡中收获梦幻——

灵魂将迈着坚定的步伐

直上光芒万丈的山巔

和不落的群星自由交谈。

然后他杀死了老鹰，解放了朱庇特的囚徒。



The Different Ages

of Man

)) 人类的各个时代

In the Age of Gold, the world was first furnished with inhabitants. This was an age of innocence and happiness. Truth and right prevailed, thought not enforced by law, no was there any in authority to threaten or to punish. The earth brought forth all things necessary for man, without his labor in plowing or sowing. Perpetual spring reigned, flowers sprang up without seed, the rivers flowed with milk and wine, and yellow honey distilled from the oaks.

The Silver Age came next, inferior to the golden. Jupiter shortened the spring, and divided the year into seasons. Then, first, men suffered the extremes of heat and cold, and houses became necessary. Crops would no longer grow without planting. This was a race of manly men, but insolent and impious.

黄金时代，地球上最初有了居民。这是一个天真无邪和幸福的时代。真理和正义主宰一切，但不是靠法律的约束，也没有什么权贵的恫吓和惩处。人们不用耕种，一切生活必需全可仰给于大地。春天永在，不用种子，地里也长出鲜花来；河里流的是奶和酒，以及从橡树蒸馏而来的黄澄澄的蜜糖。

接下来的是逊于黄金时代的白银时代。朱庇特缩短春天，把一年分为四季。于是人们首先尝到了酷暑严寒之苦，不得不找一个蔽身之所。要吃谷物就得耕作。这时的人类雄伟刚毅，但却骄横不虔。

Next to the Age of Silver came that of brass, more savage of temper and readier for the strife of arms, yet not altogether wicked.

Last came the hardest age and worst, — of iron. Crime burst in like a flood; modesty, truth, and honor fled. The gifts of the earth were put only to nefarious uses. Fraud, violence, war at home and abroad were rife.

Jupiter, observing the condition of things, burned with anger. He summoned the gods to council. Jupiter set forth to the assembly the frightful condition of the earth, and announced his intention of destroying its inhabitants, and providing a new race, unlike the present, which should be worthier of life and more reverent toward the gods. Fearing lest a conflagration might set Heaven itself on fire, he proceeded to drown the world. Speedily the race of men and their possessions, were swept away by the deluge.

Parnassus alone, of the mountains, overtopped the waves, and there Deucalion, son of the Prometheus, and his wife Pyrrha,

白银时代之后就是青铜时代。人们的禀性更加粗野，动辄就要大兴干戈，但是还没有达到十恶不赦的地步。

最后到了最棘手和最糟糕的时代——黑铁时代。罪恶象洪水一样泛滥成灾，谦虚、真理和尊严逃得无影无踪。大地的赐予全被用去造孽。欺诈、暴力、对内对外的战争四处猖獗。

朱庇特见到这种情况怒不可遏。他召集众神商讨对策。在神祇大会上，朱庇特陈述了地球上不堪容忍的情况，并宣布了他要毁灭地上现在居民的意向，表示要另置新人。这种新人不同于现有的人，他们将更有生存的价值，对神祇也更加敬重。朱庇特唯恐用火烧会危及天宫本身，就决定用洪水淹没地球，转瞬间洪水就把地球上的人和他们的财物席卷而去。

在所有的山峰中唯有帕尔纳索斯没有被洪水的浪滔所淹没，普罗米修斯的独生子丢卡利翁和他的妻子皮拉——厄庇墨

daughter of Epimetheus, found refuge—he a just man and she a faithful worshiper of the gods. Jupiter, remembering the harmless lives and pious demeanor of this pair, caused the waters to recede. Then Deucalion and Pyrrha, entering a temple defaced with slime, approached the enkindled altar and, falling prostrate, prayed for guidance and aid. The oracle answered, "Depart from the temple with head veiled and garments unbound, and cast behind you the bones of your mothers." They heard the words with astonishment. Pyrrha first broke silence: "We cannot obey; we dare not profane the remains of our parents." They sought the woods, and revolved the oracle in their minds. At last Deucalion spoke: "Either my wit fails me or the command is one we may obey without impiety. The earth is the great parent of all; the stones are her bones; these we may cast behind us; this, I think, the oracle means." They veiled their faces, unbound their garments, and, picking up stones, cast them behind them. The stones began to grow soft and to assume shape. By degrees they put on a rude resemblance to the human form. Those thrown by Deucalion became men; those by Pyrrha, women.

透斯的女儿——就躲到这个山峰上去。丢卡利翁为人正直，他的妻子则虔诚敬神。朱庇特怜惜他们夫妻一生清白，品行端正，就斥令洪水退去。这时丢卡利翁和皮拉走进了一个溅满了泥浆的神庙里，在香火未燃的祭坛前，他俩俯身在地祈求神祇的指引和帮助。神谕指出说："裹起头，松开衣带，出庙去，一路走一路将你们母亲的尸骨丢在身后。"这话使他们惊愕不已。皮拉首先打破了沉寂："我们不能照着这个神谕办事；我们不敢亵渎父母的尸骨。"他们躲进树林，苦苦思索着神谕的含义。最后丢卡利翁说："要不就是我发了昏，要不就是我们不犯逆忤罪也能执行神谕。大地是万物之母，石头就是她的尸骨。我们可以往身后扔石头，我想神谕说的就是这个意思。"他俩蒙住颜面，松开衣带，捡起石头朝身后扔去。这些石头开始变软，呈现形状，渐渐地具有了略似于人的形貌。丢卡利翁扔的石头变成了男人，皮拉扔的则成了女人。



The story (absurd enough!) is that Jupiter made the first woman and sent her to Prometheus and his brother, to punish them for their presumption in stealing fire from heaven; and man, for accepting the gift. This first human of the fair sex was named Pandora. She was made in heaven, every god contributing something to perfect her. Venus gave her beauty, Mercury persuasion, Apollo music, etc. Thus equipped, she was conveyed to earth and presented to Epimetheus, who gladly accepted her, though cautioned by his brother to beware of Jupiter and his gift. Epimetheus had in his house a jar, in which were kept certain noxious articles, for which, in fitting man for his new abode, he had had no occasion. Pandora was seized with an eager curiosity to

传说(虽然相当荒唐)朱庇特造了第一个女人并把她送给了普罗米修斯兄弟二人,以惩罚他们偷盗天火的狂妄行为,也惩罚人类,因为他们接受了天火。这人类中的第一位女性名叫潘多拉。她是在天上创造的,每个神祇都对她有所赋予以使她臻于完美。维纳斯送给她美貌,墨丘利送给她利嘴灵舌,阿波罗送给她音乐的天赋,还有其他种种。接受了这些禀赋后她被送到地上交给了厄庇墨透斯。厄庇墨透斯的哥哥虽然早就嘱咐过弟弟要提防朱庇特和他的馈赠,但他弟弟还是欣然接纳了潘多拉。厄庇墨透斯的家里放着一个瓮,里面装着一些害人精。他因为一直忙着打点人类在新住地安身,

know what this jar contained; and one day she slipped off the cover and looked in. Forthwith there escaped a multitude of plagues for hapless man—such as gout, rheumatism, and colic for his body, and envy, spite, and revenge for his mind—and scattered themselves for and wide. Pandora hastened to replace the lid; but, alas! The whole contents of the jar had escaped, one thing only excepted, which lay at the bottom, and that was hope. So we see at this day, whatever evils are abroad, hope never entirely leaves us; and while we have that, no amount of other ills can make us completely wretched.

Another story is the Pandora was sent in good faith, by Jupiter, to bless man; that she was furnished with a box, containing her marriage blessing. She opened the box incautiously, and the blessings all escaped, hope only excepted. This story seems more probable than the former; for how could hop, so precious a jewel as it is, have been kept in a jar full of all manner of evils, as in the former statement?

还没有顾得上处理它们。潘多拉对这瓮产生了强烈的好奇心,非常想知道里面装着什么东西。有一天,她推开了瓮盖,想看个究竟。立刻从里面冲出一大群使人遭受不幸的灾难——如折磨人肉体的痛风、风湿、腹痛;折磨人心灵的忌妒、怨恨、复仇——向四方飞散。潘多拉赶快捂上盖子,但是,天哪,瓮里关着的东西都已跑掉,只剩下压在瓮底的一件,那就是希望。所以我们至今仍然可见,不论邪恶多么猖狂,总会有一线希望。只要有希望,任凭什么样的厄运也不能摧垮我们。

另一种说法是潘多拉是朱庇特诚心实意地派遣到人间来为人类造福的。她接过了一个盒子,里面装着她的嫁妆。可是她竟不慎打开了盒盖,所有的恩赐都跑掉了,只剩下了希望。这个故事比刚才讲的那个听起来更可信。因为象希望这样的珍宝怎么能如第一个故事所讲的,和形形色色的邪恶装在同一个容器里呢!



Zeus (Jupiter)

and His Wife

宙斯(朱庇特)和他的妻子

Hera (Juno), known to us chiefly as the wife of Zeus, was a daughter of Cronus and Rhea. Born on the islands of Samos or, some say, at Argos, she was brought up in Arcadia by Temenus, son of Pelasgus. The Seasons were her nurses. After banishing their father Cronus, Hera's twin-brother Zeus sought her out at Gnosus in Crete or, some say, on Mount Thornax (now called Cuckoo Mountain) in Argolis, where he courted her, at first unsuccessfully. She took pity on him only when he adopted the disguise of a bedraggled cuckoo, and tenderly warmed him in her bosom. There he at once resumed his true shape and ravished her, so that she was shamed into marrying him.

提到赫拉(朱诺),我们大都知道她是宙斯的妻子;她原来是克洛诺斯和瑞亚的女儿。她出生于萨摩斯群岛,也有人说是在阿尔戈斯,但她是由珀拉斯戈斯的儿子特米诺斯在阿卡迪亚抚养长大的。季节女神是她的保姆。赫拉的孪生兄弟宙斯在驱逐了父亲克洛诺斯以后到克里特的诺塞斯(一说是阿尔戈利斯的索那克斯山,现称杜鹃山)找到了她,并向她求爱,但最初并未成功。后来宙斯隐身为一只羽毛散乱的杜鹃鸟,赫拉这才可怜他,温柔疼护地把他放在怀里取暖。宙斯立刻现出真形并强奸了她。她在羞惭无奈下便嫁给了他。

Hera and Zeus spent their wedding night on Samos, and it lasted three hundred years. Hera bathes regularly in the spring of Canathus, near Argos, and thus renews her virginity.

Zeus and Hera bickered constantly. Vexed by his infidelities, she often humiliated him by her scheming ways. Zeus never fully trusted Hera, and she knew that if offended beyond a certain point he would flog or even hurl a thunderbolt at her. She therefore resorted to ruthless intrigue, as in the matter of Heracles's birth; and sometimes borrowed Aphrodite's girdle, to excite his passion and thus weaken his will.

A time came when Zeus's pride and petulance became so intolerable that Hera, Poseidon, Apollo, and all the other Olympians, except Hestia, surrounded him suddenly as he lay asleep on his couch and bound him with rawhide thongs, knotted into a hundred knots, so that he could not move. He threatened them with instant death, but they had placed his thunderbolt out of reach and laughed insultingly at him. While they were cele-

赫拉和宙斯的新婚之夜是在萨摩斯度过的,这一夜就是人间的三百年。赫拉定期在阿尔戈斯附近的卡那萨斯泉沐浴从而重获贞洁。

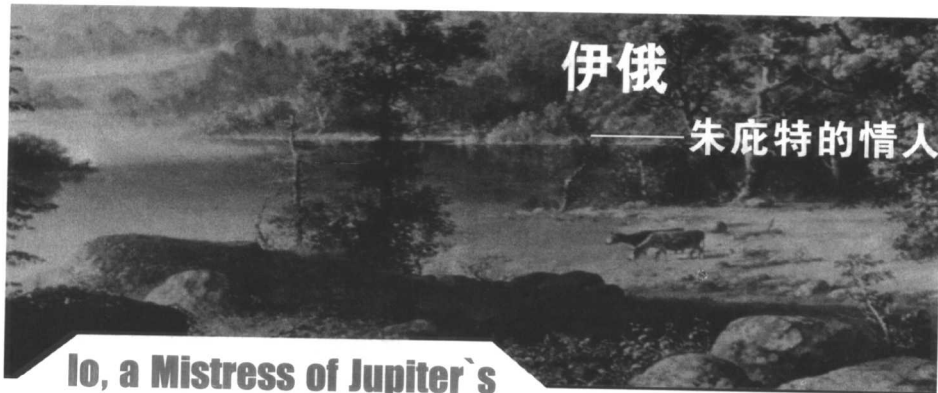
宙斯和赫拉总是免不了吵架。赫拉对宙斯沾花惹草的行为十分恼火,常常千方百计地设下圈套羞辱他。宙斯从没有真心实意地信任赫拉。而赫拉也知道,如果她冒犯他过了一定的限度,他会打她的,甚至用霹雳击她的。因此,她采取冷酷的计谋,例如在生赫拉克勒斯的事情上;有时,她借用阿佛洛狄特的腰带来勾起他的情欲,从而削弱他的意念。

有一次,宙斯的傲气和喜怒无常的脾气实在太叫人难以忍受。于是赫拉、波塞冬、阿波罗和除了赫斯提外所有的奥林波斯神祇乘宙斯躺在床上熟睡之际一拥而上,用生牛皮绳把他捆绑起来并打上一百个绳结,使他动弹不得。他威胁说要把他们立即处死,但他们早把霹雳放在他伸手莫及的地方,因而对他的威胁

brating their victory, and jealously discussing who was to be his successor, Thetis the Nereid, foreseeing a civil war on Olympus, hurried in search of the hundred-handed Briareus, who swiftly untied the thongs, using every hand at once, and released his master. Because it was Hera who had led the conspiracy against him, Zeus hung her up from the sky with a gold bracelet about either wrist and an anvil fastened to either ankle. The other deities were vexed beyond words, but dared attempt no rescue for all her piteous cries. In the end Zeus undertook to free her if they swore never more to rebel against him; and this each in turn grudgingly did. Zeus punished Poseidon and Apollo by sending them as bond-servants to King Laomedon, for whom they built the city of Troy; but he pardoned the others as having acted under duress.

报以满带嘲弄的大笑。当他们欢庆胜利并且怀着猜疑妒忌之心讨论继承宙斯王位的人选时,海上女神特提斯看到奥林波斯山将爆发一场内战,便急匆匆把百臂巨人布里亚柔斯找来。这位巨人把一百只手都同时用上了,迅速解开绳结给主神以自由。因为是赫拉领导了这场阴谋活动,宙斯便用金手镯铐住她的手腕,把她吊在空中,脚踝上还绑上铁钻。别的神祇气恼万分,但不敢拯救赫拉,尽管她哭喊得十分凄惨。后来宙斯答应释放她,条件是大家要起誓永不再造反。诸神们虽然满心的不情愿,但还是个个作了保证。宙斯罚波塞冬和阿波罗去给拉俄墨冬国王当奴隶,他们为国王建造了特洛伊城。但宙斯宽恕了其余的神祇,因为他们只不过是胁从。

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伊俄

——朱庇特的情人

Io, a Mistress of Jupiter's

Io was of divine ancestry. Her father was the river-god Inachus, son of Oceanus. It is said that Juno one day, perceiving the skies suddenly overcast, surmised that her husband had raised a cloud to hide some escapade. She brushed away the darkness and saw him on the banks of a glassy river with a beautiful heifer standing near. Juno suspected, with reason, that the heifer's form concealed some fair nymph of mortal mold. It was Io, whom Jupiter, when he became aware of the approach of his wife, had changed into that form.

The ox-eyed goddess joined her husband, noticed the heifer, praised its beauty, and asked whose it was and of what herd. Jupiter, to stop questions, replied that it was a fresh creation from the earth. Juno

伊俄出身于神祇世家，父亲是俄刻阿诺斯的孩子，河神伊那科斯。据说一天朱诺看到天空突然乌云密布，就料想这一定是她丈夫兴起一团云来遮盖自己的放荡勾当。她拨开云层见到他正呆在一个明镜般的小河岸上，身旁有一头美丽的小母牛。朱诺怀疑这母牛的形体里隐藏着一个人间美女的身躯，她的猜测确乎合理。这个美女正是伊俄。朱庇特觉察到自己的夫人正接近这个地方，便把她变成了牛的模样。

大眼女神走到丈夫身边，注目于那头小母牛，夸奖它的俊美，又问主人是谁，属于哪个牛群。朱庇特唯恐她再追问下去就答说这是大地的新造物。朱诺请